FOR SUPREME JUDGE GEORGE SHARSWOOD,

OF PHILADELPHIA. Democratic County Ticket . FOR ASSEMBLY, THEODORE CORNMAN, of Carlisle FOR SHERIFF. JOSEPH C. THOMPSON, of Carlisle. FOR TREASURER. CHRISTIAN MELLINGER, of Newton FOR COMMISSIONER, ALLEN FLOYD, of Monroe FOR DIRECTOR OF POOR, DAVID WOLF, of Middlesex. FOR AUDITOR. E. MOUNTZ, of South Middleton FOR JURY COMMISSIONER, JOHN B. DRAWBAUGH, of Lower Alles

STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING. A meeting of the Democratic Standing Committee of Cumberland County will be held at the committee rooms in the Court House, on Saturday August 31st 1867, at 11 o'clock, a. m. A full attendance is desired.

The following gentlemen compos the committee. Carlisle, F. W.-Frank Gillelen, S. K. Done in. Carlisle, W. W.-Jno. Campbell, Adam Sense init.
Hickinson—Win. A. Coffey, J. N. Peffer,
East Pennsboro'—Jacob Kling, H. A. Bowna
Frankford,—Thos. G. dillespie, Win. McCrea
Hampden,—Sam'l Munma, Jao. Best.
Hopewell,—Andrew Mowry, Henry Welker.
Lower Allen,—J. C. Confort, Jacob Barber,
Mechanicsburg,—Dr. Geo, Fulmer, Win. Ho

r. Middlesex.—J. H. Rheads, D. P. Brindle, Midlin.—John Thomas, John J. Zeigler, Monroe.—Sam'l. Lehman, Jas. Burtnett, North, Middleton.—S. W. Grissinger, Le

eeman.
Newville.—Geo. Emrich, Alfred Bhoads.
Penn.—Chris. Whorley, Jas. M'Culloch.
Shiver Spring.—Ismel bonly, M. Harman.
South Middleton.—Geo. P. Searlight, D. Yoh.
Southampton.—Sam'l Wherry, Isaac Severs.
Shippensburg Boro'.—John A. C. M'Cune, Shippensburg Boro'.—John A. C. M'Gune, B. K. Goodyenr, Shippensburg Township.—Wm. B. Wonders, Alexander Blair, Upper Allen.—A. O. Brougher, West Pennsboro'.—Robert McCahren, Levi West Pennsboro'.—Robert McCahren, Levi

RADICAL TAXATION AND ROBBERY

As editorials are always "leaded," it was unkind in the Herald to use as it chief argument, in reply to our strictures on the management of the finances of and here out of the mouth of the Trea Pennsylvania, the fact that our views were presented in a "leaded leader;" and as we are not responsible for the weight of the type-metal, it was equal ly unkind in its Harrisburg correspond ent to charge us with treating the subject in "a column of heavily leaded matter." This breach of editorial courtesy can only be accounted for by the wel known antipathy of the Herald es tablishment to lead in all its forms, a manifested during the war; or if perchance its Harrisburg correspondent was engaged in the recent paper specu lations on Capitol Hill, by the fact that he has a greater fondness for steal than for lead. While we are gratified to learn that our neighbor considered our article " a regular smasher and crusher -and are rather inclined to that opinion ourselves-we regret that, we are unable to reciprocate the compliment, for his reply is as miserable a jumble of irrelevant facts as it would be possible to get into the same space. We regret that we cannot give his article entire, but its great length forbids. If it is the best vindication of the Harrisburg authorities that can be produced-and we are bound to believe it is, for we are told it was prepared by "a gentleman

conversant with the workings of the

State Government"---then the case is

much worse than we had even sus

The Herald's correspondent fears that we have "cracked our feline intestines." but we assure him we will have enough ent-gut left to fiddle over the dishonor ed grave of the Radichl party. He pleads that "it would be difficult to make out a case of 'fraud and cheat when the money must go into the State Treasury and be accounted for by the head of that department." Innocent and unsophisticated individual! Are State and National treasuries never robbed under the guise of honest legis lation? Did not the whole State ring with charges of wholesale corruption against the last Legislature? Were there not hundreds of "frauds and cheats" snaked through in as many private bills, and the State defiauded of thousands of dollars? Is it possible that this gentleman is "conversant with the workings of the State Government," and knows nothing whatever about these things? He thinks too that " if the Volunteer had chosen to enquire at the accounting offices in Harrisburg, full information on the subject would have been given." We have only to reply that if the information thus obtained would have been no fuller or more satisfactory than that given in his correspondence, it would hardly have satisfied the tax-payers of Cumberland county, as the Herald and its friends will discover in the result of the ensuing

The gentleman who is so very "con versant with the workings of the State Government" informs us that, "Circulars were sent to County Commissions for valuation of Personal Property. A few the returns are appended, which will show a manifest disparity between the valuation of a County Commissioners and the real value.

Valuation of Com-missioners. Real Val Allegheny county, \$1,255,600
Beaver \$1,105,678
Bertis \$258,020
Bertis \$1,105,678
Bertis \$258,020
Chester \$5,177,030
Dehaware \$255,527
Lancaste, \$404,111
Lancaste, \$404,111
Lancaste, \$404,111
Layerne \$802,278
Lycoming \$125,022
Susquehn'a \$45,002
York \$25,81,140
Cumberland \$1,842,222
The Board, consisting of Jeans

From this statement, several facts are apparent: First, while the Democratic county of Cumberland returned a valuation of \$1,834,212, the Democratic county of York a valuation of \$2,581,140, and the Democratic county of Berks a valuation of \$2,886,920-the Republican county of Allegheny, including the city of Pittsburgh, returned a valuation of only \$1,325,660, and the populous and wealthy Republican county of Eriea valuation of only \$464,111. Second, the Revenue Board took it upon itself to increase the valuation of the sworn officers of the haw who were in the first place three respecta- retaries, there was an error in the figures of ble and worthy citizens in each township the last ballot for Assembly, which we and then the County Commissioners of did not observe at the time. The vote each county organized and sworn as a should have been reported as follows:

A STEP IN ADVANCE.

for the Herald itself informs us that

taxes and those of his dishonest neigh

bor. To illustrate: suppose A. and I

each have a thousand dollars at interest

A makes an honest return of his money

out B. returns no money at inter-

Now the valuation of our taxable per

onal property is nearly doubled, and

A. is assessed upon \$2000, while B. es

capes altogether. It this is what the

Herald calls "equalization of the taxes,

we commend it to the tax-payers o

Here is another quotation from the

"After the valuation was made, the Sta reasurer sent to the counties the following C

REASURY DEPARTMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA,

HARHSBURG, June 8, 1866. J b the Commissioners of Cumberland County. There being so much practical difficulty in the seasment and collection of the tax on the in-

usgesment and collection of the tax on the merensed valuation of personal property for you tounty, as reported to me by the Board of Reve une Commissioners that I have concluded not enforce payment on such increuse till offer it ubject out be mismitted to the Legislatiure for re

So the subject was to be submitted t

the Legislature "for remedy." Now

it is to be presumed the State Treasurer

s at least enough of an English schola

to know the signification of the words

he uses. A Remedy signifies that which

counteracts an evil or redresses a wrong

surer we have it proved that the asess

charge that it was "a fraud and a cheat."

And so far was he convinced of its in-

ustice and illegality that, as we are in

sessed, if the Legislature would pass

the House," doubtless for the reason

to impose an additional tax of ever

they failed to get the required legisla-

now for there is no worrant of law

The Herald tries to make a little capi

al out of the fact that "Isaac Sienke

ard." This is rather a lame excuse,

as both his associates were Republican

and he'is just about as responsible for

o this it is generally known that for

Mr. Slenker was seriously ill and con-

fined to his bed, unable indeed to attend

oany of the duties of his office. Verily,

In fine, notwithstanding the Her-

ald's "heavily leaded article of over a

column," the main fact brought out by

as remains uncontradicted. That fact

is that after the State taxes of 1866 and

1867 have been assessed and collected

a deficiency is trumped up against the

county of \$6.542.84, which must be raised

if raised at all, by an extra assessment

This will increase our State tax to be

\$6,687,18 to \$13,130,02! In view of these

facts, we reiterate the charge that the

demand for such vast sums of money

from the several counties of the Com

monwealth shows unmistakably the

immensity of radical extravagance and

robbery during the past few years. It

is in no sense a party question, excep

in so far as the Republican party sus-

tains its radical leaders. The Republi-

can counties of Allegheny, Chester, Le

banon we know have protested agains

its payment: but the Herald appears

in the ring as the champion of the State Treasurer and commits its party in this

county to the assessment and collection

of the tax. It charges that "it is note

rious that the largest amount of person-

al property has wholly escaped taxa-

tion from ignorance or complicity on

the part of the assessors." while at least

thirty of these assessors and assistants

pelong to its own party. We are will

ing to let it fight out its own fight with

the tax payers of Cumberland County

merely admonishing it to look out for

thunder about the second Tuesday o

October.

assessed and collected this year from

a poor excuse is better than none."

for it now, which did not exist then.

to take \$300,000 less than the amoun

umberland County.

"Jevald's correspondence:

out of the amount returned by the There is scarcely a Republican politicommissioners the State would have cian of any character or honesty who realized about \$170,000 and out of the has the assurance any longer to deny adjusted valuation \$625,000." Third, they increased the valuation to "the value," and they ascertained this real value "principally from the United States Census Report." This is a most astounding revelation! The return of the assessors is ignored, and the Census the Williamsport Convention; but in Report of 1860-made six years prior to view of the legislation which forced nethat date-is taken as the basis of the gro suffrage upon the people of the Disassessment. The injustice of this method riet of Columbia and of the South. of computation will be apparent when against their almost unanimous protest thus placing ten millions of our own ve consider that in this county alone, at the lowest estimate, at least a million of ace under the domination of three millions of blacks; in view of the nedollars, which was returnable as "money gro governments which are being orat interes;" in 1860, has since been inunized in ten of the Southern States. vested in Government bonds exempt from taxation; and the increased taxaand in view of their action in favor of negro suffrage in several of the Northtion must therefore fall upon the reern States, it would be rather foolhardy mainder of the taxable property returned by the assessors. Let us admi o deny their principles in the face of that there are men who dishonestly facts like these. If there is an honest withheld a return of their money a Republican in Cumberland county who interest—for this is a species of proper continues to believe that it is not the iny beyond the reach of the assesso tention of these Radical leaders to conand in regard to which they have to re y upon the honesty of the tax-payerwell as political rights with the whites, and yet any average fool will be able to we commend the following to hi see that under this assessment the honthoughtful consideration: st tax-payer will have to pay his ow

The following order was received Vashington to-day: HEADQUARTERS SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT, CHARLESTON, S. C. August 17, 1867.

GENERAL ORDERS. First, Before a Post Court convened be Citadel, Charleston, South Carolli the Cladel, Charleston, South Carolini, July 30, 1867, pursuant to authority frot these headquarters, and of which Breve Brigadier General H. B. Clent is Presi dent, was arhaigned and tried Williar T. McNelty, Captain of the steamer P. ot Boy. Charge—Violation of paragraph 8, Ger

Charge—Violation of paragraph s, trea-eral Orders No. 32.

Specification—In this, that W. T.
McNelty, Caplain of the steamer Pilot Boy, did refuse to grant a first-class tick-et and passage to Miss Frances Rollen from Charleston to Beaufort, South Caro-lina, on his steamer, because of caste or

All this at Charleston, South Carolina All this at Charleston, South Carolina Monday, July 22, 1867.
Plea—Not guilty.
Finding—Guilty.
Sentence—To pay a fine of \$250.
Second. The evidence in this case shows that on July 22, 1867, the complainant, a respectable female, was, because of her color, refused cabin passage by the acquised who is the captain of the

cause of her color, refused cabin passage by the accused, who is the captain of the steamer Pilot Boy, a boat plying as a common carrier between ports in this military district. It was conceded on the trial that a general rule enforcing this discrimination had been maintained on board the boat commanded by the accused. The guilt of the offender, in thus wilfully disregarding the provisions of conly disregarding the provisions of para graph 8, General Orders 32, prohibiting h unlawful distinctions, is confesse and proved. So long as the laws impose civil and political disabilities because of servitude or color. common co ment of this tax was "an evil" and "a wrong." This is almost as bad as our of servitude or color, common car riers were permitted to enforce th ame discrimination among passengers. SUCH DISABILITIES AND USAGES HAVE formed by the Herald, he was willing CEASED, TO HAVE ANY LEGAL SANCTION WHATEVER BELONGS OF COMMON RIGH WHATEVER BELOAGS OF COMMON RIGHT.
TO CITICENS, NECESSARILY FOLLOWS THE
RECOGNITION OF THE BLACKS AS CITI
ZENS, AND BELOAGS TO THEM. The obli
gation of the common carrier is defined
by a jurist of authority as follows: "I a law authorizing its collection. " The bill passed the Senate, but failed to pass he carry passengers, he must receive all who offer, and seat all alike, unless there be actual and sufficient reason for the that our representatives were unwilling be actual and sufficient reason for the distinction, as in the fifthy appearence, dangerous condition, or misconduct of a passenger. [Pe sons on Mercantile Law, page 207.] The observance of this rule has been enjoined by orders from these headquarters, daily published for the information and guidance of all concerned, and violation of the regulation of the \$200,000 upon their constituents. As tion, they have made up their minds to enforce this evil and wrong to the utmost. If it was an evil in 1866, it is no and violation of the regulation thus tablished must be appropriately pur less an evil now. If it was wrong to enforce its assessment then, it is wrong

The proceedings, finding and sentence are approved.

By command of Major General D. E. Sickles. J. W. CLOUS, Captain Thirty-eight United States in fantry, A.D. C. and A. A. A. G.

late Democratic Auditor General, was a prominent and active member of the To our mind this smacks strongly of social equality. Here we have it boldly announced by one of the leading spirits in the Radical party that "all their action as President Johnson is for civil disabilities because of color have the passage of the reconstruction bills ceased to have any legal sanction," and of the Radical Congress. In addition hat whatever socie d civil privilege belong to the whites "follow the recognition of the blacks as citizens, and belong to them." And we have the doctrine enforced by fining a white man the last few months of his official term trine enforced by fining a white man two hundred and fifty dollars for refusing to sell a negro woman a first class ticket on a steamboat, which would have entitled her to a state-room, to a seat at the table with white ladies and gentlemen, and to a place in the public parlor. In enforcing this penalty General Sickles simply gave a practical illustration of the principles embodied i hecivil rights bill and the Constitutional Amendment passed by the radicals in the last Congress—and placed before the country the enormities of these ra dical measures in such clear and unmistakable light, that no one can any long- most reckless system of public expendier plead ignorance of their purpose or affect. What is good radical law for South Carolina, ought to be equally ing more in money slone than was ever good for Pennsylvania. The same penalty may be enforced upon any of tration, and that is only a trifle when our landlords who refuse to give up

their best rooms and their best acsome Frances Rollen to demand her allow themselves to be made the dupes enforce them. They will not be hard poverished the Nation and burthened to find, when the opportunity arrives for the radicals to vindicate this "great principle." And is not this social equality, enforced by law? When the strong arm of the law-or the hand of military power-takes a negro woman into the presence of white ladies and gentleman, and compels them to sit at the same table with her, and to share the same bed-room, or imposes a penalty upon the landlord or steamboat officer who refuses her admittance, is it not a practical enforcement of social equality between the races? And yet we are told this Republican party is not in favor of the social equality of the races. We are told so in the face of their civil rights bill and Constitutional Amendment-in the face of their crowding ne-

AN EXCELLENT NOMINATION.-By the last issue of that able and sterling paper, the Carlisle Volunteer, we notice that the Democracy of Old Mother Cumberland are already in the field with an excellent County ticket. We groes into the jury box, and the halls are particularly gratified with the no- of legislation-in the face of their denination of our old friend Joseph C. crees forcing blacks and whites into Thompson, Esq., of Carlisle for Sheriff. companionship, which is the very essence of social equality; and eve re-We have known Mr. T. intimately since our earliest boyhood. A Democrat gret to say there are always plenty of fools to believe the denial. We are inwithout guile, a gentleman of intelligence and sound judgment, by professformed that one of the leading Radicals ion a first-rate Printer, and one thorof this county, in a political harrangue oughly acquainted, by a life-time spent delivered in the African Church of this place, on a recent Sabbath night, told in their midst, with the wants and wishes of the people of Cumberland his hearers it would not be long until county, his nomination was one "emithey would walk arm-in-arm with the nently fit to be made." Of course he whites, and hold their heads up as high will be elected by a rousing majority.as anybody. This is the same individu-Reading Gazette. al who threw his arms around a big Correction.—In the published report

of the proceedings of the Democratic Coni ing "these are the boys that win!" His Who knows? vention, which was furnished by the Sec tastes and inclinations are but of a piece with the remainder of his party. Ex-Gov. Curtin, who has been board of revision, and increased the tax | Bricker 4; Comman 30; Leidig 10; rope, has arrived at his home in Belle | am lay claim to owning the greatest spending the past few months in Euupon the same from \$170,000 to 625,000, Beltzhoover 6.

A NOBLE DEED

It has been our pleasure on several occasions to refer in these columns to the valuable public services rendered to that it is the purpose of their party to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania enforce the political equality of the blacks and to the country at large, by that no with the whites throughout the entire | ble old patriot and soldier General Patcountry. With their accustomed cow- terson, of Philadelphia. Through a ardice they failed to racer the issue in Flong and eventful life, he has preserved their platform of principles adopted by his honor as a merchant, citizen and soldier unturnished, but it has been reserved for his ripe and honorable old age, to perform the crowning act of a noble spent life—an act that will not only bring down upon his head the blessings of those he has individually benefited—but that will embalm his memory in the hearts of all who love and revere true generosity and nobility of character. General Patterson does not belong to that class of "patriots" who are continually bellowing in the public ear, what they have done for the poor and needy of the land. Whilst they are talking, he in a quiet unostentatious way, and with a delicate appreciation of the character of the people he was going to serve, places in the hands fer upon the negroes equal social, as of the destitute, but worthy farmers of Chester District," S. C., a sum that would be considered in many sections of our country, a princely fortune. He does not give it as alms, but proffers it o them as a loan, so that the most sen-

sitive may not shrink from accepting his generous aid. He gives it not to the worthless-the indolent or the deprayed—but to these who are not only willing but anxious to labor, but who (until his generous aid was bestowed) vere so poor and powerless that they could do nothing but wring their hands in wretchedness and woe. To these farmers in distress--when their own people were powerless to succor-he gave seed to plant, and food to sustain, until the harvest is gathered and the famine is over. Our farmers of the rich Cumberland Valley can appreciate this noble deed and will honor him, who though long tried in the furnace of fanatical hate and injustice, has come forth as fine gold from the fire.

We can not but envy the General the weet satisfaction he must feel in having been selected as an instrument in the hands of a good Providence, for bestowing so much happiness upon a distressed and ruined people. That his noble conduct is appreciated, is made manifest by the following extract, taken from a long article on the subject, which appeared in the "Chester Standard," some time since:

"It was in such an hour that a stran-ger, a Northern man, came to our rescue. 'hrough Major Pagan, their agent, the irm of R. Patterson & Co., announced to nrm of K. Patterson & Co., announced to the despairing, aye! hopeless farmers of Chester District, that they would aid them in their distress. They agreed to let them have that on credit which is al-ways cash in all the markets of the world, viz, corn and bacon. It is impossible to conceive the effect of this announcement; it spread upon the wings of the wind conceive the effect of this announcement; it spread upon the wings of the wind, and infused new life into the community. One hundred thousand dollars have been distributed by this firm from this point in the shape of corn and bacon, sold to farmers to be paid for when the crops are gathered. It is not alone the farmers receiving a portion of this who are to be ecciving a portion of this, who are to be rateful, but the whole community, for trailed, but the whole community, for t will make many thousand acres blos-som with the fruits of industry which otherwise would have laid in neglect.— it will put thousands upon thousands of lollars in circulation next fall, (if God olesses us with a good harvest), which out for General Patterson would never have been created. God bless him for this princely gift, to a distressed and upoverished people. If there is a sper this princely girt, to a distressed and un-poverished people. If there is a sacred debt owing by any people on earth, it is for this more than "manna" atten from the skies, and we believe it is so regard-ed by every one. We but faintly express the general sentiment of this community when we express thair beneficial careti-

hen we express their hearifelt grati How We Are Taxed

The New York Tribune, unquestions

counties, cities and townships, have each their several burdens. We are paying in the aggregate not less than three hundred millions per annum as interest on these various debts, while we are considerably reducing the principal, especially, of the local obligations incurred providing bounties for the volunteers in our latestruction. Attention the bounties for the volunteers in our late struggle: Altogether, the taxes paid by the people of the United States, though considerably reduced from the maximum they attained in 1865-6, must probably exceed five hundred millions per annum. Almost everything is taxed, from the baby's posset to the old man's coffin—many things twice and thrice over.

The Radical politicians can not help knowing what is the real condition of this country, yet they continue the ture. The electioneering campaign an, the expenses of the Government among the negroes of the South is costexpended by any Democratic adminiscompared with the loss caused by the suspension of industry and the destruccommodations to the male and female tion of the material resources of that pet lambs." All that is wanting is section. Yet the people of the North 'rights" and some valiant Sickles to and tools of a party which having imus all with almost insupportable taxation, is still adding to the debt and increasing the rate of taxation. Never

did the world witness such stupid folly on so extended a scale. READ IT.—On our first page will be found the very able and profound speech delivered recently by the great statesman, Hon. George H. Pendleton, of Ohio. In this hour of the national trouble, when the very foundations of tines and blackguards are cheered by Jacobin partizans, it is encouraging to work of striving to arrest the mad career of fanatical Yankees to read the Pendleton's speech. Read it, every-

oody. ELECTIONEERING AMONG THE NE-GROES.—A correspondent of the New York Herald, writing to that paper from Tennessee, puts the following

"Is it to be wondered at that the negroes voted for the Radical candidates; who during the past six months have eat-en and slept with them and most thor-oughly abased themselves to their level?" We should rather think not. But what a miserable crew the newly elected Radical officials of that State must buck negro in the market house, on the be. It is possible that some of them morning after the last election, exclaim- may be meaner even than Brownlow.

> Missouri has hitherto boasted of her large mules. Since the displacement of Sheridan at New Orleans and his appointment to the Missouri district, she

UNPARALLELED EXTRAVAGANCE. What a Radical Legislature Costs People of Pennsylvania.

SMALL ARMY ARMY OF EMPLOYEES-Let the Tax-Payers Rend

HARRISHURG, Aug. 15.—The accounts at the last session of the Legistature have been audited. A careful examination of the books in the Auditor General's office ows the following to have been the ex-

Senntors' pay, milenge and stationary, \$35,477 00 Representatives' pay, milenge and sta-tionary The legal allowance to each person was \$1,000 for salary, \$25 for stationary and 15 St.000 for sainty, \$25 for stationary and occurs per mile, circular, for traveling.—The thirty-three Senators and one hundred members, therefore, received an average of \$1,075 each for 101d ays (from January 1 to April 11), or about \$10.64 per diem.

diem.
Rev. E. L. Bailey received \$300 from the Senate, and Rev. Jacob Kennedy \$300 from the House for opening the daily sessions with prayer, being at the rate of 3,00 per diem. per diem.
The thirty-three Senators had twenty-

The thirty-time Senators had twenty-nine regular officers, seven pages, twenty-five women and four supporters who drew pay. The afficers drew \$28,893,80, or an average of \$396 each; the pages drew \$1,-270,50, or \$181 each; the women \$921, or ver \$36 each, and the reporters \$800, or over 86 each, and the reporters \$500, or \$200 each.

The contingent bill of the Clerk of the Senate was but \$653,44, as against the contingent bill of the Clerk of the House, which was \$4,000.

The one hundred members of the House bad sixty time regular colleges, thirteen

The one hundred members of the House had sixty-five regular officers, thirteen pages—women, and four reporters, who drew pay. The officers drew \$57,530,78, or an average of \$855 cach. The pages \$2,330,50, or \$181 cach. The women \$1,-240, and four reporters \$200 cach.

The members and officers availed themselves of the privilege of franking documents (postage paid by the State) to the extent of \$6,256, with other bills not ascertained.

The entire work of the session was the

passage of 1,516 private laws, 73 public laws and fourteen resolutions.

The House appointed a number of investigating committees, the expenses of which were as follows: Wm. S. Gregory, Chairman of Committee to report upon Exempt Property in Philadelphia.

\$3,080 49 quire into the Lottery Business in Philadelphia oseph B. Matthews, Clerk to Commit tee......

Total

Ym. B. Waddel, Chalrman of Committee to investigate certain charges ir
reference to an Allegheny County li
quor law.

hree witnesses. 8479 30

\$3,377 10

225 0 363 4 272 7

\$2,759 6

498 2 76 2

\$2,601 0

Total...
A. Colville, Chairman of Committee
to ascertain whether the Pennsylvania
Rallroad made discriminations in
freight charges...
L. Pennygacker, member of Commit-\$1,760 0

Vm. D. Donohugh, member of Commit-

Total..... George O. Diese, Chairman of Commit ted to investigate fast freight transpor

o ascertain whether any corruption attended the election of United States

We desire the attention of our readers to the above exhibit of reckless extravagance. The last Legislature, corrupt d dishonest as it w worse that the preceding Legislatures of the last six or eight years. Unheard of extravagance, or, more properly speaking, unheard of stealing, has been the ruling object of this body ever since the Radical Jacobins have been in the majority. Let us compare the late Legislature with that of 1847. The Legislature of 1847, under the administration of Gov. Francis R. Shunk, Democrat, cost \$57,819. The Legislature of 1867, under the administration of "the failure," Gov. Geary, cost \$265,061! We ask

the tax-payers to look at these facts, and

then ask themselves whether they are

justified in giving support to men who thus squander their money. From State let us go to National affairs. In 1860, under the much-abused but faithful President, James Buchanwere sixty-two millions of dollars. In 1867, under a treasonable, thieving rump Congress, the expenses are two hundred and twenty-five millions of dollars, independent of interest on the National lebt, both being periods of peace. These are facts which will not, cannot be denied. We repeat, then, that it becomes the people to stop and think, before they again trust their interests to the keeping of a set of scoundrels who for the

the name of "loyalty." CLEANING OUT.

last seven years have been stealing in

The I resident some time since direced the Secretary of War to issue orders mustering out of service all volunteer officers not absolutely required, and detail in their place officers of the regular army. It is now found that a number of volunteer officers are yet in the service, receiving salaries, especially some our Union are being undermined, and of whom were kept on duty by special when the utterances of scullions, liber- order of the President, nominally, but really upon the suggestion of Stanton and prominent officers of the Republithose who are engaged in the noble can organization, for the distribution of funds and political documents in the Southern States, and their salaries for words of wisdom contained in Mr. this labor are virtually paid by the Government, for their services are not required in the military department. General Howard is receiving the pay of Major General of volunteers, while acting as superintendent of the freedmen's bureau. This fact accounts in a great measure for the bitterness of the pensioned Mongrel press at the removal of Stanton and the loss of plunder. If President Johnson adheres to this system of rooting out unnecessary plunder ers, and compelling men to render equivalent for services he will comm the applause of every honest man.

JUDGE SHARSWOOD is in favor of law. order and the constitutional rights of all men. Judge Williams is pledged to make everything else subserve the purpose of his party. The Constitution and laws of Pennsylvania are as nothing to him when they stand in the way of Mongrelism. Which of these two genCAN SURBATT BE TRIED OVER AGAIN. | The Wooden Nutmer Candidate and Re-

The New York Herald, in en article on the Surratt jury, speaks of a "new trial" of that already well-tried individual, and other papers speak of another trial of Surratt as a matter of course. The Washington correspondent of two of our morning papers do the same, one saying that Surratt is depressed with the idea of having to "go through another trial," and the other holding forth as follows:

It is expected that before the next tria It is expected that before the next trial of Surrat can occur Congress will have repassed the bill pocketed by the President at the last session providing that no distinction on account of race or color shall be made in the selection of jurors. The attention of Congress will be called to the fact that all of the southern born jurymen at the recent trial were in favor of the prisoner's acquittal, and that only one

or his life? The Constitution of the United States (is that of any account Article V of Amendment.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless, on a presentment or indictment of a grandjury, ** norshallany personbesubject for the SAME OFFENSE, to be TWICE put in jeopardy of life or limb.

This strikes us as very plain language, and as the "life" of Surratt has been ONCE "put in jeopardy" we cannot understand how or why, under the Constitution, his life can a SECOND time be put in jeopardy "for the same offense." The following from the Sunday Dispatch, is to the point and contains all that need be said on this subject:

The case of the United States vs. John H. Surratt charged with the murder of Abraham Lincoln, was concluded yesterday at Washington by the discharge of the jury in consequence of inability to agree. This concludes the case, for Survey \$1,893 00 367 74 819 85 agree. This concludes the case, for Surrett cannot be again tried for the murder, being entitled to plead, if arraigned, "" once in jeopardy." This is a familiar principle of the criminal law, and was settled in this State many years ago in the case of Commonwealth vs. Joanna Clew. The only case in which the displayer of a law, unpurpose on the dispression of the case of the control of the case of the control of the case o 289 98 clew. The only case in which the dis-charge of a jury upon account of disagree-ment will authorize a second trial is where the jury was released in conse-quence of the sickness of a juror so dan-gerous that it was established that his life would be in imminent peril if he was not set free. not set free.

> PARSON (!) BROWNLOW, whom the Radicals just now delight to honor, and whom the negroes have made Governor of Tennessee, used the following language while making a speech in 1854:

"I heard all the particulars of your burning that negro the other day, and think you served him exactly right; whenever you get to burning ne and dram-shops, count me one;

He was then a violent pro-slavery man. In 1866, he joined the Radical party, and in a speech before the Southern Union Convention" held at Philadelphia, said:

"I would rather go to hell with a loyal negro, than to Heaven with a white rebel."

Let it be remembered that this man is honored and endorsed by the Radical party. Judge Williams, who with yankee cunning asks your suffrages to make him Supreme Judge of the State, endorses this man and sanctions his election

A WORD TO OUR GERMAN FRIENDS.

It is but a short time since an eminent Pennsylvania Radical, no less a personage than Ex-Governor Curtin, made use of the following language:

"A Dutchman is not like on: he has two skulls and i two skulls, and in order to act n idea into his head, you must break one f_his skulls."

of his skulls."
Horace Greely, in speaking of some portions of Ohio, says:
"Several counties were settled years ago by a school-hating, rum-toving breed of Pennsytvania Dutch."
A Massachusetts paper terms the nomination of Henry Williams for the Supreme Court, "an acknowledgement on the part of the stolid Dutch elements of the Superiority of New England men." the part of the stolid Dutch elements of the Superiority of New England men."

It calls Pennsylvania a "poor, iguorant, stupid old Dutch State," and presumes that "the next crop of Dutch voters will be as completely 'Yankeeized' as it is possible to effect out of such unpromising malerial."

What say you to this, Germans of Cumberland county? Will you vote for New England Williams when his friends call you a poor, ignorant, siupid, thick skulled, school-hating, rum-loving breed of Pennsylvania Dutch? As for ourselves, we will not be "Yankeeized," and we do not believe that our German friends will.

A DIG IN THE PIBS .- Gen. Grant's readiness to obey the orders of the President in driving Stanton from the War Department is a terrible dig in the ribs to the Pharisees of loyalty. How nice it woud have been if this little move of the President had been checkmated by Gen. Grant! Imagine the chagrin of the Radicalcrew. Poor Grant! Hischances for a Republican nomination for the Presidency are gone. To have been insobordinate like Sheridan and Stanton would have made him an idol with the "loyal" of the land.

HAD the people of the South been per mitted to take their place in the Union, as they desired to do, they would now be in a condition of comparative ease, with ample means to assist to pay a large portion of the nation's indebtedness. But under the legislation of the Rump, they are paralyzed and impover ished, pay little or nothing into the Treasury, and the people of the North have to contribute forty millions of dollars to the military satraps to superintend the registration of negroes and keep the Radical party alive.

A LEADING Republican member o Congress, having great opportunities to know what he was talking about, said upon the floor of the House of Representatives, that fully one third of the three thousand millions of the debt of the Government was fradulently contracted. One thousand millions of dola ars, then, during the administration of this party has been stolen from the Government by fraudulent contractors, speculators and office-holders.

TAX-PAYER!-Your attention: Cost of the "loyal" Legislature of 1807, Cost of the Legislature of 1817,

Behold this difference, tax payers! Your Legislature of 1867, with John W. Geary as Governor, has cost you just \$226,482.97 more than did your Legislatlemen is best qualified to fill a seat on ture of 1847, with Francis R. Shunk as the Supreme Bench of the State? Governor. Think of it.

The Press on Monday last, and others following in the Mongrel wake, appear to be very much distressed at the idea of Judge Williams being charged with entertaining sentiments favoring repudiation. They pretend to deny that he entertains such sentiments now, or ever did. What makes them so nervous on this point? Have the holders of the repudiated Pittsburg and Allegheny ponds been looking up Judge Williams? antecedents? If the Connecticut Judge is popular in looking up Judge Williams' antecedents, if the Connecticut Judge is popular, in Pittsburg because of the part he took against the payment of said bonds, what can he gain by denying the fact? There is a peculiar mystery about the mode of electioneering adopted by the mongrelists which, we confess, bothers and which we can account for only on

s, and which we can account for only or ne supposed blind gullibility of the par For some weeks bast the entire phal the fact that all of the southern born judy. For some weeks bast the entire phalanx of the prisoner's acquittal, and that only one morthener, born in New York city, by the way, coincided with them.

This correspondent not only takes it for granted that Surratt will be tried a second time for his life, but luxuriates in the blissful belief that, next time, a majority of the jurors will be negroes!

This scribbler is certainly far more wicked than wise. \
But can Surratt be again put on trial for his life? The Constitution of the

value.
In plain terms, the position of Judge Sharswood was against a repudiation of contract. Hence, to oppose this opinion is to favor repudiation.
The Mongrel press cannot attack Judge Sharswood upon this point, without compromising Judge Williams.
Judge Sharswood's opinion was recognized by the Black Republican Legislature of Pennsylvania, as correct.

ture of Pennsylvania, as correct.

The interest on the debt of Pennsylva nia was payable in specie. When green backs were at an immense discount the Black Republican Legislature passed as act repudiating the contract, and order ing, the payment to be made in green backs.

If Judge Sharswood was wrong in hi pinion, there was no excuse for the Lo islature to pass the act of repudiation cause Congress had already madegrees neks a legal tender

backs a legal tender.

If the Executive officer of the Commonwealth could not pay its specie contracts in legal tenders, without the act of repudiation, neither could an individual, and Judge Sharswood stands vindicated by a Black Republican Legislature. Contracts are as binding upon individu-ls as upon corporations and governmnts. If individuals can repudiate a contract v the act of Congress making paper a le gal tender, then the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States has no right to pay government bond-holders in specie; because Congress, notwithstand-ing the contract, has made greenbacks a legal tender. _That which is right for one is right for

That which is right for one is right for all. If Sharswood's opinion is wrong, then government contracts, like all others, are mere Black Republican monshine and greenbacks everything.

Judge Sharswood's opinion is honored by the Secretary of the Treasury of the U. S., who regards contracts as binding. It was acknowledged by our State Legislature when it passed the act of repudiation. And it is opnosed now by the reput tion. And it is opposed now by the repu diators of Pittsburg bonds, rogues and windlers generally.—Jefferso

tuestions for Henry W. Williams, th Radicul Candidate for Supreme Judge, to Answer.

The seventh plank of the Williamsport platform, upon which you, Judge Wil-iams, stand, demands that nams, stand, demands that
"The Supreme court of the State be
placed in harmony with the political opinions of the majority of the people, to the
end that * it may become and remain a
fit and faithful interpreter of the liberal
spirat of the age, a bulwark of public faith
and an 'Impantial and fearless exponent
of the caust visits of man."

and an impartial and fearless exponent of the qual rights of man."

If elected, Judge Williams, will you honestly and concientiously deside causes which come before you upon the arguments, the merits of the case and the law governing the same, or wilt you ignore those methods, and be governed entirely in your decisions, (as pledged in your platform,) by "the political opinions of a majority of the people"—whatever those opinions may at the time happen to be?

If, Judge Williams, you are determined to act legally and conscientiously, will you not be a traitor to your party and its platform?

latform?
If, on the other hand, Judge Williams you are determined to foll form, how do you propose to ascertain "the political opinions of the majority of the people"—which opinions are all the time disagraph 2. Will you time changing? Will you ascertain them by caucus—by town meetings—by newspaper expression—by elections on the Crawford county system—or by some other method yet to be invented?

Will you, Judge Williams, be kind enough to answer these questions specify for the benefit of the People.—Patriot & Union. inging ? Will you ascertain

A NEGRO JURY IN TEXAS:-The Louis A NEGRO JURY IN TEXAST—The Louis-ville Journal arrests and vouches for the truth of the story, that in Texas recently, a colored jury after being particularly charged by the judge to find a verdict, re-turned to the court-room and the foreman thus delivered himself to his Honor: "See here, Mr. Court, we's been down to dat are room, and we hunts in every crack, in overy corner, in the chimney and inare room, and we bunts in every crack, in every corner, up the chimney, and under de iloor, and can't find any thing that looks like a wordict." His Honor then attempted to explain to them what a verdict was, and directed them to return and consider of it. After they had been out about half an hour they again made their appearance before the Court, and the foreman thus inquired of his Honor: "Look here, Mr. Court, didn't you 'point me foreman of this jury?" "Yes, sir, I did." "Dats what I told dese fools, but dey didn't got sense enough to know it." didn't got sense enough to know it. I tells 'um what and how dis case is and dey won't do as I tells 'um. Ain't dey bound to do what I say, Mr. Court?"

GOD SEEN IN EVERYTHING.—There is God Seen in Everything.—There is no creature in the world wherein we may not see enough to wonder at, for there is no worm of the earth, no spire of grass, no leaf, no twig, wherein we see not the footsteps of a Deity. The best visible creature is man. Now what man is he that can make but an hair or straw, much less any sentiment creature, so as no less than an infinite power is seen in every object that presents itself to our eyes; if, therefore, we look on the outside of these bodily substances, and we do not see God in everything, we are no better than brutish; make use merely of our sense without the least improvement of our faith or reason. Contrary, then, to the opinion of those men who hold that a wise man should admire nothing, I say that a tally wise and good man should admire everything, or rather that infiniteness of wisdom and omnipotence which shows itself in every visible object.—Bishop Hall.

THE Washington City "Soldiers' and Sailors' Union'' (Stanton's shysters during the war and pap-suckers since) voted down a resolution endorsing Gen. Grant, a few evenings since. The object of their disapprobation will hardly recover from the "blow,"

"If there were no 'niggers' to abuse what would become of the Democratic party?"—Harrisburg Telegraph. And if there were no niggers to vote for Radical demagogues, what would pecome of your party, Deacon Bergner?

"I FEAR that we shall lose Pennsyl "I FEAR that we shall lose Pennsylvania this next election. I do not think we have earnestness enough in the State to unite and draw out the Republican strength; the Republican portion of our legislature has been so openly, notoriously and shamefully corrupt, that all the honest people in the State are disheartened."—THAD STEVES.

A DAY or two since \$150,000 were re A DAY or two since \$150,000 were received at Richmond to pay a portion of the expenses of registration in Virginia. Some of this money came out of the pocket of every taxable inhabitant of Pannsulvania.

POLITICAL /

-Charles E. Flandrean is the Democra lidata for Governor of Minn -E. B. Eldred is the Democratic candidate for Assembly in Warren county; Assembly in Warren councy,

—J. H. Rea, of Hollidayaburg, is the Demo ic candidate for Assembly in Blair county. The Olinton Democracy have renominated Hon, G. O. Delse, for Assembly.

-The Chelunati Times has proposed Edwin M. Stanton, for President and Philip Vice President. —The Republicans of Huntingdon county rec. ommend Samuel M'Vitty, for State Senator an H. S. Wharton, for Assembly. -Hon. Benjamin G. Harris is mentioned as the

Democratic candidate for the next Governor of -Official floures give Helm the Der condidate for Governor of Kentucky, a majority of 13,000 over both his competitors.

-The Democratic county convention of Centre has nominated S. T. Shugert, for State Senator and P. Gray Meek, for Assembly. -Gen, Banks has been nominated for President, on an eight hour-platform of Grand Rapids, Michigan. tform, by the workm -Thaddeus Stevens has written a letter to the

Thaddens stevens has written a letter to the Radicals of Pennsylvania that they may be in danger of defeat in October "through apathy." Io means through Democracy. —The Demogratic convention of Schuylkilli county, have renominated Hon. W. M. Randall

for State Senator. -A. J. Herc and P. S. Bergstresser have been communicated by the Dauphin Courty Republ'n Convention, for the State Assembly.

-The next Legislature of Kentucky will stude: enate-Democrats, 75; Radicals, 9; third party, In the Hovse, Democrats, 75; Radicals, 11 third party, 4.

—A meeting of Radical Republicans in New York has nominated Gen. Sheridan, for Fresident and Gov. Fenton, for Vice President. The Democrats of Huntingdon county have a commanded R. Bruce Petriken, for the Senate in no. S. Miller, for the Assembly. -The Democratic Conferees of the Perry, Centre and Millin Senatorial district bearing, Cen-Senatorial district have r

art, of Centre, for the Senat -Tho Republicans of the Franklin and Per. district have nominate 1 Theodore McGowan, of Franklin and J. W. Frank, of Perry, for the As.

ed Coas. J. T. McIntyre, of Per. J and S. T. Shu-

PERSONAL.

-Jeff. Davis welche 120 -Adelina Patti has gone to Switzerland, -Secretary Browning's still seriously mes

Anna Diskenson's soon to be mit Aed Serve A Richmond author 's writing the life of Joh. raon Davis. -Hon. George H. Pendleton is making campalga speeches in Oble

-Onlef Justice George W. Woodward, was in Paris, August 9th —Santa Anna is confined as a prisoner in the Castle of San Juan D'Ulloa, at Vora 7 uz. -Mrs. Curtin, wife of ex-Governor Curtin, is

erlously ill of remittent fever at he at Bel'esoa'ee, -Postmaster General Randall sailed for Europe on Saturday, to voit his wife who is ill in Scotland.

The remains of the late ex-Gov. Wright arrived at New York, from Europe last week.

Governor Seymour is farming at Marcy, near Utica, and is to address the Agricultural Society of Orleans County September 14. -Mr. Funk, editor of the Mi an m, dled on Tucsday. He was until recently State Superinten

lent of public printing. -George Peabody announces la a London paper that he har destroyed more than 6,00) letters, unopened, since his return to England. -The Hon. James H. Campbell, late Minister Sweden, has arrived home

-Ex-President Euclianan has returned to his liome near Lancaster. He was i'. in Philadelphia. H's health is better, but he is quite feeble. -Gen. George B. McClellan is spoken of as likely to be called to the head of the War Depart-

-- Iereminh Day, D. D., L. L. D., ex-president of Yale College, died at New haven, on Thursday night, at the age of ninety-four years. —Old reprobaté Brownlow says hè was "elec-ted." So was Lou's Napoleon "elected," and so is the murderer Juarez "electing" himsell. -Hon, James Armstrong, formerly a judge of

the Supreme Court of this State and a distin-

guished member of the Bar of Lycoming county, died last Tue day at Williamsport, aged 75 years. -The wife of Hon, Benjamin Wood was found dead in her bed on Saturday morning, at her esidence near Manhasset., L. I. -The removal of Satrap Sheridan has c eated to excitement at Washington City and should notanywhere else. It is only one tyrant less. -Manager Ullman is reported to have engaged

and give sixty lectures, or to repeat the same lec ture sixty times, for which he is to receive fifty thousand francs -Mr. Dolby, the agent of Mr. Dickens, is now —Air. Dolly, the agent of Mr. Dickens, is now in New York. He comes to prepare the way for a course of readings, by Mr. Charles Dickens, is our principal cities. Mr. Doulby will look over the ground carefally, and it appears that the enterprise will be attended with succe is or profit he will so report to Mr. Dickens.

-Chief Justice Chare says he is "worth now about one hundred (housand dollars;" at least he would take that sum in 5- 's and make a clean conveyance of a'l he has to anybody who will pay his debts." -General Sickie's virtual disobedience of Gen-

Grant's order to him to cease his interference with the civil processes issuing from United States courts, is looked upon by the administration as furnishing abundant cause for his removation.

MISCELLANEOUS.

-A farmer in I''nois sold wheat from three cres for \$287. -An accidental blow from a base bril club kills ed a youth in Chicago last week. -A cave greater than the Kentucky mammeth cave, is reported in Southern Illinois.

—The inventor of the ambrotype, J. A Cutting, died last week at the Worcester Insane Asylum. —A young lady, named Swan, aged 19, and weighing four hundred pounds, has arrived at Portland. A pretty "swan" slie is. -Mr. Bonner paid \$50,000 for his horse Dexter, ustead of only \$00,000, as at first reported.

-The "Irdiscope" is a newly invented instru-ment by which a person can see all that is going n in his own eye. —A canary bird died at Lee, Massachusetts, the other day, at the age of 17 years, and was a great songster to the last.

-A lady appeared at a Long Branch fancy ball as Amiability. Her husband failed to recognize Peachessell at 50 cents a brahel in Baltim

The crop was never known to be so large as it is —Paris has 250,000 woman who should be mar-cled but are not, besides fifty thousand licensed and unlicensed nymphs du pave.

-A jaw, a nose, a face and a head broken were part of the results of a base ball match in Iowa. —The total sum handed to the Pope as Peter's pence by the French Bishops is estimated at from lifteen to sixteen millions. -A flock of flying fish were seen last Saturday, off Nahant. They are seldom seen north of Car.

-An exchange says that those who most frequently visit the watering places in summer are the milkmen.

—Six months ago, a Boston house seat out a cargo of 500 hoop skirts to Japan as a venture.—The Japa put a cover on them and use d them for makes like —Mr. Mardon, of St. Louis, formerly of La Crosse, has three wives in different sections of the Great West. His present address is the St.

Louis jail. An Iowa newspaper declares upon its honor that it knows of a six months, babe that said the other day to its mother, "Give me a drink of wa-

-An old woman died in Milwaukee the other day, whose disease completely baffled the skill of the physicians. Upon opening her stomach a a number of lavge crabs, allve rad active, were found.

—The Cincinual Commercial calls attention to the fact that Hindman is one of the foremost men of the South in reconstruction, and Early is one of the latest.

-Judge J. W. C. Horne, a prominent citizen of Sumpter county, Georgia, was brutally myldred a few days ago, by a gang of negroes, five of whom, have been arrested. Four of the scoundrels have confessed their guit.

New York disposes of 62,000,000 gallons seven years in rolling up her \$4,000,000, takes to do it.

ENGLAND was one hundred and sixty000 of debt; America accomplishes the same result in four years.